BOMBAY COURIER.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY JULY 27, 1811. [NUMBER 983.

NEW COMMISSION OF GOVERNMENT.

THE UNITED Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies,

TO All to whom these Presents shall come send Greeting, Know ye that we the Said United Company reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Fidelity, Prudence, Justice and Circumspection of JONATHAN DUNCAN, *Esquire Having nominated, made, constituted and appointed and by these presents Do nominate, make, constitute and appoint the said* JONATHAN DUNCAN *now our President and Governor of Bombay in the East Indies, to continue and be President and Governor of and for all our affairs at Bombay, and in Surat, Cambay and Persia and at all other Places, and for all such affairs as are now subject to the Government of, or are managed by the said Presidency of Bombay, and of all the Territories thereunto now belonging, and of all and singular the Forts, Factories, Settlements, Territories, Countries and Jurisdictions thereof, and to execute all and every the Powers and authorities thereunto appertaining by Order and Direction of our Court of Directors for the time being and of such other Persons as in and by an act of Parliament made in the 33d year of the Reign of His Majesty entitled "An act for continuing in the East India Company for a "further term, the Possession of the British Territories in India together with their exclusive Trade under certain limitations; for "establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories and the better Administration of Justice within the "same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company and for making Provision for the good order and "Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay," are empowered to give any orders to the said United Company's Servants in India in certain cases in the said act mentioned, and to continue in the exercise of the said Office during the pleasure of us and of our Court of Directors and until the contrary thereof shall be signified under our seal, or under the hands of thirteen or more of the said Court of Directors for the time being, but subject nevertheless to such other removal and recal as in the said act of Parliament is mentioned; And to the end that the said* JONATHAN DUNCAN *may be better enabled to order and manage all the affairs of us the said United Company, we do by these Presents constitute and ordain Lieutenant General* THE HONORABLE JOHN ABERCROMBY *Commander in Chief of our Military Forces on the Bombay Establishment to continue and be a Counsellor of the said Presidency and we do by these presents constitute and ordain* GEORGE BROWN *and* JOHN ELPHINSTON *Esquires, to be Counsellors of the said Presidency or Settlement for governing and managing all the said Company's affairs at Bombay, and other the places aforesaid, and governing the said Town and Castle of Bombay and all other our Forts, Factories and Settlements within any of the said Territories, and we do hereby give and grant unto our said President and Governor* JONATHAN DUNCAN *and to our Council aforenamed, or the major part of them (the whole Council being duly summoned) and to the said* JONATHAN DUNCAN *alone in certain cases, and under certain circumstances mentioned in the said act passed in the 33d year of His present Majesty, full power and authority, from time to time to rule and govern all and every our Factories and Servants under the said Presidency, and all the Soldiers and Inhabitants of our said Town and Castle of Bombay and elsewhere, within the places aforesaid, to administer lawful oaths as occasion shall require, and to do and perform all such other acts and things, and to use and exercise all such other powers and authorities as the said President and Governor and his Council in their several and respective places where the said United Company have or shall have factories or any places of trade are authorized to do, subject nevertheless to the superintending and controling power of the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal in such cases wherein they are authorized to have a Superintending and Controling power in and by any act or acts of Parliament now in force and also subject and according to such Instructions and Directions as he the said* JONATHAN DUNCAN *our President and Governor and the Council aforesaid shall from time to time receive under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the said United Company for the time being; and from such other persons as by the said act of the 33d year of his present Majesty's Reign are empowered to give orders to the said United Company's servants in India in certain cases therein mentioned, Provided that when our Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces in the East Indies shall happen to be present at the said settlement of Bombay he shall be one of the said Counsellors instead of the said Lieutenant General* THE HONORABLE JOHN ABERCROMBY, *who during that time shall have only a seat and right of deliberation, but no voice in the said Council and subject also to such temporary and partial suspension, and in such manner as in the said act of the 33d year of the Reign of his present Majesty is mentioned when our Governor General of Fort William in Bengal for the time being shall find it expedient to visit the said Presidency of Bombay, or any Province or Place thereunto belonging and we the said United Company do hereby order and require all our Factors, Servants, Officers and Soldiers within the limits of the said Presidency, and all the People and Inhabitants of our said Town and Castle of Bombay, and all other our Forts places and colonies within the said Presidency, to conform, submit and yield due obedience unto the said* JONATHAN DUNCAN *our President and Governor and his Council accordingly and we do hereby revoke, repeal, annull and make void every former commission or commissions given and granted by us and all other appointments whereby any other Person or Persons was and were, or shall be constituted and ordained, or hath or have, or shall become President and Governor, or of the Council at Bombay aforesaid; such revocation to take place from the time of the arrival of these Presents at Bombay aforesaid: In witness whereof we the said United Company have caused our common seal to be affixed to these presents this twenty third day of January in the fifty first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King; Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and Eleven.*

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the said United Company,

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, Secretary.

Published by Authority,

F. WARDEN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, July 3d 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promiſſory Notes of this Government ſtanding on the General Regiſter of this Preſidency from No. 11,201 to No. 13,500 of 1810-11, will be diſcharged at the General Treaſury, on Saturday the 24th of Auguſt next, on which day the Intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

Publiſhed by Order of His Excellency the Vice President in Council,
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government.

A True Copy.
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th July 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY the 31ſt July
At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
Military Stores
NEAR THE
TOWN BARRACKS
Sundry Unſerviceable Condemned
BARRACK STORES
BELONGING TO THE
HON BLE COMPANY,

A LIST whereof may be ſeen at my Office; the Lots to be paid for, and carried away immediately or reſold at the riſk of the firſt Purchaſer.

FRAN. WARDEN,
Barrack Maſter.

Bombay Barrack Maſter's Office 25th July 1811.
By Order of the Military Board.
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of D DABHOY COWASJEE deceaſed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Probate of the laſt Will and Teſtament of DADABHOY COWASJEE of Bombay Parſee Inhabitant, deceaſed was this day granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MONACKVOW the widow of the ſaid DADABHOY COWASJEE.

All perſons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 13th July 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

[illegible] having Claims or Demands of what nature ſoever againſt the Eſtate of ESPERANCA PEREIRA Widow of ANDRE PEREIRA late of Bombay Native Portugueze Inhabitant deceaſed are hereby required to make the ſame known, in writing to the underſigned on or before the firſt of October next enſuing, as the undersigned are about finally cloſing Accounts with the Eſtate. And all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to liquidate the ſame or they will be ſued forthwith.

Dated 26th July 1811.

G. LEIGHLER,
PAS. De SILVA,
EXECUTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

શરવે જોઝો જમ્રોજનુ જેરૂસ્ત ફરંગી એદરેપરેરા મરનારની બાએરી તથા ઘરી બાંણી એશપેરાંશા પરીમેતનાં જાટેત ઉપર જમ્રોનુ જેરૂસ્ત ફોએતે ખીને નીચે ખખેલા શાફેબોને તાંફા મોકલાવે તારીખ ૧ અકટોબર આવતીએ ફાંએને નીચે ખખેલા શાફેબોજ શટેતનો છેબો ફીશાબ બંધ ફરેચ બીજુ એને શરવે જોઝો જમ્રોજ એ ઇશટેતને દેવા ફોએ તેને અરજ ફીજીયને પોતાનો ફશાબ નીચે ખખેલા શાફેબો શાતે શેમને નફીતર તે શાફેબો ફરી આદ થશે—તારીખ ૨૩ મી જુલાજ શને ૧૮૧૧

મી જારજ જેફર
પારાકુલદી શીલવા
વકીલછે

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT on Monday the fifth of Auguſt next will be Sold by Public Auction all that Dwelling Houſe and appurtenances Situate near WITTULDASS KESSOORDASS's Houſe in Town by the Buzar Gate, the Property of EBRIAM CAWN MAHOMED CAWN late of Bombay Moorman deceaſed.

The Sale will take place on the premiſſes at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon when the Terms and Conditions will be made known.

Bombay, 27th July 1811.

ખબર ફીમાંથી આપીએચને

તારીખ ૧૫ મી આવતા મફીનાની એ જાહેર લીલાંફુ ફરીને વેચશે ગેફેર ૧ એફ રેવાનુ ફોટ મધે ફાનારગીટનાં દરવાજા આગાલ વીકલદાશ ફેશ્રુરજીશાનાં ગોરની પાશેનુ તે મીલફત મરનાર મુશલમાંન ફીલરાંએમ ખાંન મંમદ ખાનનીછે

એ વેચવાનુ પાછલા પોરનાં ૪ ફલાફનાં રાકુ થાશે તે વખત વેચવાની લી જાહેર ફરશે

બોતા ૨૭ મી જુલાજ શને ૧૮૧૧

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 31ſt Inſt.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Messrs. J. Mitchell & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS,
FOR AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,

EIGHT Caſes of Men's, Women's and Children's Hats, imported on the Cumbrian from London.

Alſo, will be ſold in the courſe of the day, on account of the Concerned, Some China Furniture, Pictures, &c. &c.

Bombay, 27th July 1811.

FOR SALE,
BY
BAXTER, FERRAR & CO.

AN Elegant and Capital Square PIANO FORTE, with additional Keys and Pedal, and Screw Legs, maker R. Jones, Golden ſquare, imported on the late ſhips from Europe.

Bombay 27th July 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. DUNCAN CAMERON, the Adminiſtrator of the late THOMAS BLINKENSOPP, underſtanding that Mr. JOHN JOSEPH DE SOUZA the late partner of the deceaſed is collecting the outſtanding debts due to the firm of BLINKENSOPP and DE SOUZA, begs leave to inform the Public that he is doing it without the Sanction or Concurrence of the Adminiſtrator and that in conſequence thereof no receipt of the ſaid JOHN DE SOUZA for debts due to the firm will be conſidered legal.

Bombay, 27th July 1811.

Hindu Infanticide.

IN THE PRESS,
And ſpeedily will be publiſhed in London,
IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO.

AN Account of the Enquiries and Meaſures adopted for the diſcovery and ſuppreſſion of the Practice, extenſively prevalent among ſeveral Tribes of Hindus, in different and diſtant parts of the Eaſt Indies, of the Syſtematic Murder, by their Parents, of Female Infants; with incidental Remarks on other Cuſtoms, peculiar to the Natives of India—Edited with Notes and Illuſtrations by EDWARD MOOR, F. R. S. Author of the Hindu Pantheon.

By the laſt accounts, from England, this work was in conſiderable forwardneſs, and it may be expected in India, by the end of this year 1811.

Such Gentlemen as may be deſirous of poſſeſſing a Copy or Copies are requeſted to ſignify the ſame, at the Houſe of FORBES & Co. where a book is opened for the reception of names.

The price, in England, it is expected, will be a Guinea and a half in boards; and, in India, at an advance ſufficient to cover the expences of exportation there; which it is calculated will increaſe it to twenty five Rupees in Calcutta and Bombay, and to ſeven Pagodas in Madras, to be paid on delivery.

It is intended, if there be time, to bind, in a handſome manner, the Copies beſpoken in India.

SUBSCRIBERS.

	Copies.
The Hon'ble J. Duncan Eſq.	5
The Hon'ble Sir Js. Mackintoſh,	1
The Hon'ble Lieut. Gen. Abercromby,	1
N. H. Smith Eſq.	1
Charles Forbes Eſq.	2
J. Stewart Eſq.	1
Captain W. J. Hamilton,	1
J. H. Stephenſon Eſq.	1
W. T. Money Eſq.	1
H. G. Macklin Eſq.	1
Captain Henry Roome,	1
F. Warden Eſq.	1
Lieut. R. M. Grindlay,	1
D. Inglis Eſq.	1
M. Forbes Eſq.	1
O. Woodhouſe Eſq.	1
C. Grant Eſq.	1
W. Newnham Eſq.	1
S. Babington Eſq.	1
R. Goodwin Eſq.	2
H. Munro Eſq.	1
H. Jones Eſq.	1
Wm. Wilkins Eſq.	1
Major Kennedy,	1
R. Kennedy M. D.	1
Wm. Kennedy Eſq.	1

Bombay, 26th July 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Firm of LIMJEE BHICAJEE beg leave to inform their Cuſtomers and the Public at large that the buſineſs will be carried on after the 31ſt Inſtant by PESTONJEE BHICAJEE, FRAMJEE BHICAJEE, DADABHOY LIMJEE, RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE and FURDOONJEE LIMJEE in the name and firm of LIMJEE BHICAJEE and Co. who return their grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen at large for paſt favors and hope by diligence and attention to merit a continuance of them.

" PESTONJEE BHICAJEE,
" FRAMJEE BHICAJEE,
" DADABHOY LIMJEE,
" RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE,
" FURDOONJEE LIMJEE,

Bombay 24th July 1811.

જાહેર ખબર

લીમજી લીખાજીનાં કુફાંત વાલા ગાણી મીનતથી પોતાનાં ગારાફોને તથા શરવે જોઝોને જાહેર ફરેચને એ કુફાંનનુ ફાંમ તારીખ ૩૧ મી આએ મ્રીનાનીથી પેશાતંનજી લીખાજી તથા ફરાંમજી લીખાજી તથા દાદાભાજ લીમજી તથા ૩૬તંમજી લીમજી તથા ફેરકુનજી લીમજી ચલાવશે લીમજી લીખાજીની ફંપનીને નાંમે કુફાંત ચાલશે તે શરૂ એ જોઝો શરવે જાહલીમેનો તથા લેડીમોને મરજ ફરેચને આગલી મેર બાની કીધી અને તે મુનબ ખુ[illegible] તેજ મુનબ મેરબાનીનારી રાખે

પેશાતંનજી લીખાજી
ફરાંમજી લીખાજી
દાદાભાજ લીમજી
૩૬તંમજી લીમજી
ફેરકુનજી લીમજી

તારીખ ૨૪ મી જુલાજ ૧૮૧૧

NOTICE.

SHOULD there be a Soldier, of the name of EVAN MORGAN (a native of Cardiganſhire in Wales,) in any of his Majeſty's Regiments in India, and who formerly belonged to the 1ſt Battalion of H. M. 10th Regiment of Foot, but was left behind, ſick at Bombay when that Regiment left India: On application to Captain CHARLES MILLINGCHAMP, at preſent ſtationed at Mahim Fort, he the ſaid EVAN MORGAN, will hear the particulars of a handſome landed property being left to him, by the deceaſe of his father.

Mahim, 25th July 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22d, JULY 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to allow aſſiſtant Surgeon E. Young, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his Health.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Henry Stracey, of His Majeſty's 65th Regiment, to be Aid de-Camp to His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, agreeably to His Excellency's recommendation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to permit Surgeon George Keir, to proceed to Europe on ſick certificate, agreeably to the Regulations.

On this occaſion, the Governor in Council has much ſatisfaction in expreſſing his ſenſe of the diſtinguiſhed merits of Doctor Keir, during the period of that Gentleman's long continued profeſſional ſervices, at this Preſidency, incluſive of the unwearied zeal and appropriate attention, which he ſo beneficially manifeſted, on the firſt receipt, at Bombay, of the vaccine matter, from Baſſorah, to which ſedulous care on his part is, in no ſmall degree, to be aſcribed it's rapid, and ſucceſsful diffuſion to the other Preſidencies, and generally throughout India, and even farther on, to the Eaſtward, as well as the conſtant preſervation, of that mild antidote, in it's preſent ſtate, under his own immediate charge, as Vaccinating Surgeon, to which ſo many of the riſing generation in this quarter are, under the protection of Divine Providence, indebted for their being this day in a condition to be ſenſible of, and grateful for, theſe his ſalutary exertions.

Surgeon James Inverarity is appointed Secretary to the Medical Board, and Garriſon Surgeon, incluſive of the duties of the Civil branch of the ſervice, from and after the departure of Doctor Keir.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh, for General information, the following Extract, being the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, Paras. of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 22d, February, 1811.

Extract of the letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 22d, February 1811.

3d. Major David Leighton has our permiſſion to remain another Year in England.

4th. Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon John Rogers has our permiſſion to remain, till the departure of the laſt regular Bombay ſhips of the ſeaſon.

5th. We have obſerved, in ſeveral of your Military diſpatches, the inconvenience, you have frequently laboured under, from the apparent inaccuracies in our liſts of rank of Cadets, and Surgeons, and which have been occaſioned, in moſt inſtances, by our tranſmitting the liſts by the ſame Fleet of ſhips, on which they were ſuppoſed to have embarked.

6th. It has often happened that, after the Packets have been made up, and the ſhips have received our final diſpatches, they have been detained by contrary winds, or other circumſtances for ſome time, and the young men, who have received their appointments, ſubſequent to ſuch diſpatch, have taken advantage, of their detention, and have thus ſecured an earlier conveyance to India, than they expected, in the hope, that ſuch exertion on their part, would ſecure to them ſuperiority of Rank. Under theſe circumſtances, their names would not appear in the liſts tranſmitted.

7th. Other Cadets and Surgeons have been under the neceſſity of quitting the ſhips, either from ſickneſs, or various other cauſes, after their names had been included in the liſts, and thus it has ſeldom occurred that the liſts of Rank could be made to correſpond with the names, or number of thoſe, who have eventually proſecuted the voyage.

8th. In order, therefore, to remove theſe inconveniences in future, we propoſe to poſtpone tranſmitting, the liſts of rank, by one fleet, until the diſparch of the ſubſequent fleet. By this regulation we ſhall have time to examine the returns from the different ſhips, after their departure from England, and we ſhall thereby be enabled to aſcertain correctly the names of thoſe Cadets and Surgeons, who have actually proceeded.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1811.

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

e women, and children beſides, who have taken refuge at Liſbon, and concentrated themſelves in one point, being, moreover, obliged to ſupport all this expence, with a courſe of exchange which has fallen 33 per cent gives to France, already, all the advantages ſhe could deſire from the preſent conteſt. It is part of the Continental ſyſtem, which diminiſhes on one ſide your revenues by reducing your commerce, and on the other increaſes your expenſe by compelling you to maintain armies in Sicily and at Liſbon. It is, in vulgar language, to burn the candle at both ends. In the mean time, the French army, according to its fundamental law, ſubſiſts on the country upon which it makes war, and only coſts us its pay, which we ſhould be obliged to ſupply wherever it was.

In ſhort, if Maſſena, having received his reinforcements and his heavy artillery, ſhould be inclined to advance upon, after having ſilenced your batteries; or if you yourſelves, rendered impatient by this ruinous conteſt, march againſt him, what will be the conſequence? If you are victorious you will derive no advantage from it, for you will have ſcarcely made two marches before you are met by new armies. If you are conquered, you are loſt. The loſs of 60,000 men to England, is as great as that of 500,000 to France. The two countries are in the proportion of one to three to each other with reſpect to population; the ſame proportion prevails with reſpect to the extent of the countries where you are obliged to have troops, which on the whole produces a proportion of one to nine.

We are ignorant of the intentions of the cabinet of the Thuilleries; but we wiſh with all our heart, that the Prince of Eſsling may manœuvre inſtead of attacking you, and by ſo doing keep you ſome years where you are. The conſequences would be, you would add 100 millions more to your debt, and we ſhould be certain of the more complete ſubmiſſion of the Peninſula. When the queſtion is about a great extent of Continent, what are a few years? All the nations who have been ſubjugated, have defended themſelves for ſeveral years; you alone have exhibited the ſolitary inſtance in hiſtory, of a nation conquered in one battle, and ſo ſubjugated by the Normans your conquerors, that your laws, your cuſtoms, every thing was torn from you by a ſingle victory.

(8) SPEECH—"And particularly by the brilliant part which they bore in the repulſe of the enemy at Buſaco."

Note in the Moniteur.—The affair at Buſaco, whatever was it nature, or whatever accuracy there might be in the accounts on either ſide, did it anſwer the object of the French or of the Engliſh general?

The object of the Engliſh general, as he tells us himſelf in his diſpatch of the 30th September, in the following words, "although I fear I ſhall not be able to obtain the object I had in paſſing the Mondego, and in occupying the Sierra of Buſaco, yet I do not regret having done ſo," was to defend the poſition of the Mondego, the right of which reſted on that river, and on the inacceſſible mountains of the right bank of the Zezere, which empties itſelf into the Tagus 30 leagues from thence, and whoſe left extended on the mountains which reſt on the Douro. By this central poſition, the Engliſh General did not obtain the glory of defending Portugal, ſince he had already abandoned 30 leagues of the country to the enemy. To defend Portugal he ſhould have raiſed the ſiege of Almeida, or at leaſt have occupied the fine poſitions of Guarda, However, having though proper to occupy the poſition of Buſaco, he covered 3-4ths of Portugal: he protected the fine vallies of the Tagus and the Mondego; he kept the French army at 40 leagues from the capital; he kept up his communications with Oporto, and with all the provinces on the other ſide of the Douro, of which he remained maſter. The French army of Portugal remained ſeperated for upwards of eighty leagues from the army of the ſouth, and derived all its ſubſiſtence from a country which Wellington had intentionally laid waſte, employing all the time that was neceſſary to make the devaſtation complete. It was thus reduced to the neceſſity of drawing its proviſions from Spain, by impaſſable roads; and when the rains began, the communication would be cut off with Spain, and the army would have been obliged to return to Almeida. The Engliſh army occupying the poſition of Buſaco, all Portugal would have ſupplied it with proviſions, and furniſhed nothing to the French army. If the Engliſh General, then, had maintained his poſition at Buſaco only for 15 days, he could have boaſted of having won the compaign, and ſaved Portugal. He would, in truth, have expoſed himſelf to the imputation of having laid waſte thirty leagues of country, but he could have found nd anſwer to that imputation, if he had obliged the French to evacuate the country; and proved by the event that theſe ravages contributed to the ſucceſs of the compaign.

All theſe combinations and conſiderations were not unknown to the Engliſh General. He wiſhed to defend his poſition, and he gave battle at Buſaco; the reſult of the engagement was the paſſage of the Mondego, the evacuation of Coimbra, and a retreat by forced marches to Liſbon. In his flight Wellington could only lay waſte to the extent of a league on the right and left of his line of march; and the French army arriving almoſt at the ſame moment that he did, in ſight of his ſhips, found immenſe quantities of proviſions in the fine vallies of the Tagus. The French General did every thing he wiſhed; the Engliſh General effected nothing that he intended. The battle of Buſaco rendered all the ravages he committed, and for which he will ever be execrated by the Portugueſe, uſeleſs. When they wiſh to explain to their children the Engliſh manner of defending a country, they will point to the ruins of their villages, their caſtles, and their towns.

That ſeveral brigades, hurried on by the noble impetuoſity of French troops, ſhould wiſh to bound over inacceſſible heights—that they ſhould not find on the creſt of theſe mountains ſufficient ſpace to extend themſelves—all this is very poſſible; but this does not give the enemy a right to claim the victory. All that occurred on that day tends to prove, that the compoſition and the ſpirit of the French troops were ſo far ſuperior to thoſe of the Engliſh army, that the latter neither could nor would defend a poſition upon which the fate of Portugal depended!

The Engliſh, then, were defeated at Buſaco: whether it was the fault of the general, the officers, or the ſoldiers, is of no conſequence. An army is compoſed of all theſe. The French general did every thing he wiſhed; the Engliſh general did nothing, protected nothing, executed none of his plans: the battle of Buſaco fruſtrated them all.

SPEECH.(9)—"On which the liberties and independence of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe nations entirely depend."

Note of the Moniteur.—It would be curious to read the ſpeeches in Parliament during the laſt twenty years. When the expedition of the Duke of York to Belgium was to be defended, it was ſaid that the war was carried on for the independence and liberty of Belgium. When the Duke of York landed in Holland, it was for the liberty and independence of Holland, ſo neceſſary to England, that he did ſo. Such is always the language without paying any greater attention now than on former occaſions, that it is not ſufficient to juſtify a great undertaking, to ſhew the advantages ariſing from war followed by victory; but that it is neceſſary to calculate the probability of ſuch victory. By this mode of reaſoning, it would be much the plainer way to land at Havre and march to Paris; for certainly upon the ſuppoſition of victory, the advantages and the glory would be inconteſtible.

Is it probable that England can maintain a conteſt with France in Spain? This is the whole of the queſtion. She was not able to do ſo when conſiderable Spaniſh armies occupied Saragoſſa, Saint Andero, Bilboa and Burgos. The fine army of Moore was even then forced to a ſhameful flight, in which it loſt a great many men, horſes, a part of its baggage, and even its treaſure. She could not do ſo upon the fifth coalition. Wellington advanced as far as Talavera; he gained ſome advantages, and almoſt immediately was compelled to abandon his hoſpitals, his ſick, and to eſcape into Portugal. The preſence of Moore was unable to prevent the defeat of Blake at Eſpinoſa, of the army of Eſtremadura at Burgos, of Caſtanos at Tudela, and the capture of Saragoſſa and Madrid. Wellington, victorious at Talavera, was unable to prevent the paſsage of the Sierra Morena, the occupation of Jaen, of Seville, of Grenada, the blockade of Cadiz, and the capture of the camp at St. Roch. Wellington has not defended Portugal; he has ſuffered the fortreſſes to be taken; he has abandoned the country; he has retired to inacceſsible heights, where he holds himſelf in readineſs to embark with the firſt favourable wind. Such are the conſequences of the pretended victory of Buſaco. If the Engliſh loſe 80 leagues of a country after victory, what events are they in expectation of to enable them to drive the French out of the Peninſula? And if it be admitted, as no man of ſenſe can doubt, and as the Engliſh Generals themſelves have declared, ſince Moore's expedition, that it is impoſsible for them to defend the Peninſula why do they run ſuch riſks without the hope of ſucceſs? It will be ſaid—"all this is allowed, but ſtill the Engliſh prolong the conteſt; they prevent the country from ſettling; is that nothing?" No man with the leaſt ſenſibility, or poſſeſsing the common feelings of humanity, can contain his indignation in ſeeing a nation ſo immoral as to excite every ſpecies of diſorder among fourteen millions of people, without any other object than that of retarding for ſome moments the progreſs of a ſocial organization. But the conſequences of the conduct of England, on this occaſion as an many others, will be to conſolidate the power of France. In fact, if after Moore's retreat the Engliſh Adminiſtration had liſtened to the advice of all their Generals, and recognis'ng the impoſsibility of withdrawing Spain from the influence of France, had renounced the Spaniſh war, the Spaniſh war would have been ended; all the Provinces, united in their integrity and their energy, having experienced ſome checks balanced by ſome ſucceſſes, would have formed a happy and powerful nation under the government of a Prince allied to the family of France; and the integrity and independence of Spain would have been more confirmed thereby. France and Spain, governed by Members of the ſame family, would have been in fact a revival of the relations which exiſted ſince the time of Philip. V. The only advantage that France would have derived from this arrangement would have been the ſecurity that Spain would never take part againſt her in any civil war. Spain, regenerated by the conſtitutions of Bayonne, and deriving freſh vigour from them, would have become more independent then ſhe had been for 100 years before; and the wiſh expreſſed in the ſpeech from the throne would have been accompliſhed. England, though ſhe knew to a certainty that ſhe could not defend Spain, has indeed found employment for 300,000 French; but Spain, conquered foot by foot, becomes wholly ſubjugated; and it is England herſelf who has endangered the independence and integrity of Spain by engaging in a conteſt in which it is proved by experience that all the chances are againſt her. The conqueſt of Spain will produce effects quite different from thoſe of a ſimple change of dynaſty, which would have turned to the advantage of the nation, the plans of reform, and the liberal ideas introduced by a Government young, firm, and vigorous. Poſterity, to whom years are only as a moment, will attribute the great reſults which have ſo conſpicuouſly combined to the advantage of France, to the ſhort-ſighted policy of England alone.

SPEECH. (10)—"Have in ſome degree affected a part of his Majeſty's revenue, particularly in Ireland."

Note of the Moniteur.—This is a remarkable paſſage. Laſt year you ſaid, that the Orders in Council had all the ſucceſs you expected, that your trade was augmented by that of America and neutral powers; now you recant all this: you admit that your trade has laboured under difficulties, that your revenues are diminiſhed, and yet the Continental ſyſtem has been only three months in force. What will it be, then, in three years? The accounts of the French finances prove that it has had quite a contrary effect upon them. It is true, that in France, as well as in other places, numerous inſtances of private miſfortune have occurred; but theſe have no effect upon the national revenues. Bankruptcies have taken place, becauſe ſpeculators, ſeduced by lucre, become the diſcounters of your credit. The canals by which you drew to yourſelves the ſubſtance of the whole Continent of Europe, have been all blocked up by the ſhocks that you have received. It is for and by England that this circulation of paper has been created; but the criſis is paſt, and new channels are diſcloſing themſelves for the real trade of the Continent.

The Engliſh Government can have no credit when that of its trade declines. It feels every private bankruptcy. The French Government, on the contrary, has a credit independent of that of bankers or merchants. Nine hundred millions of revenue collected in ſpecie conſitute the proper revenue of the empire, repreſent the riches of its ſoil, and are more than ſufficient for all its expences; while 17 or 1,800 millions, neceſſary for the expences of England, can only be collected through the medium of a paper circulation, which only ſupporting itſelf by that immenſe currency which, through Amſterdam and Hamburgh, embraced the whole Continent of Europe; while 17 or 1,800 millions are not the conſequence of the riches of the ſoil or the revenues of the country, but of induſtry and of a ſyſtem of credit, which is not ſufficient to provide for the wants that it has to ſatisfy, the moment it is prevented from extending to the Continent. A three months check has already made the city of London turn pale; and there is not an Engliſh ſpeculator who can coolly contemplate the perſpective of 10 years of a ſimilar ſyſtem. The French Exchange for the laſt four years has been conſtantly improving, and that in all the commercial towns of the world, at the rate of from three to ten per cent. That of England is conſtantly loſing. Within the laſt three months it has fallen from 30 to 40 per cent. Nothing can more completely repreſent the relative ſituation of the two countries. In point of finance, as well as politics, France owes every thing to the erroneous calculations of that hatred by which the Engliſh Government is conſtantly blinded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—If arguments were wanting to convince any man in this country of the incalculable advantages of a free preſs if any thing were neceſſary to perſuade the moſt timid ſpeculator, that the libels ſo often and ſo ſeverely reprehended in our Courts of Juſtice were as duſt in the balance, when weighed againſt the benefits we derive from a free diſcuſſion of public affairs; all this, and much more, would be proved by the laſt extracts which you have made from the Moniteur.

That forty millions of human beings, placed in the centre of Europe, at this period in the hiſtory of human civilization, ſhould be condemned to ſubmit their underſtandings to ſuch miſerable ſophiſtry; to ſuch poor, empty, ſelf-deſtructive argument; to ſuch groſs, unbluſhing falſification of notorious facts; is a ſubject exciting our pity. Poor degraded France! Is this the fruit of all thy garrulous philoſophy? Are theſe the reſults of thoſe profound diſcoveries in morals and metaphyſics, in the ſpirit of hiſtory, and in the ſocial contract, which, more than thy victories, have rendered thee the miſtreſs and teacher of all nations, except the perverſe and intractable Engliſh?

The anſwer to the Prince Regent's ſpeech is, indeed, an argumentative production, and, perhaps, it has employed the beſt literary talents of France; but what are we to think of men who could proſtitute talent of any degree to ſuch deſpicable purpoſes; who could give the form of argument to abſurdities ſo palpable, and to contradictions ſo glaring; and all this with a view to palliate the atrocities of the moſt monſtrous deſpotiſm which has ever plagued mankind? The unfortunate writers have no hope at leaſt: they truſt that the inſignificance of their productions will prevent their preſervation; and that nobody will be at the pains to compare the prophecies of yeſterday with the paliniodes of to-day. *Peritura parcere chartæ* would be to them the height of cruelty; for empty and futile as each compoſition is in itſelf, it becomes laughable when compared with that which preceded it.

Public juſtice, however, requires that one ſhould ſometimes ſubject theſe productions to the torture of ſuch a compariſon; not ſo much for the ſake of their readers in France, as to cure thoſe well-meaning people in England, who, out of their exceſſive liberality, ſtill credit, or at leaſt tolerate, the gaſconades of the Pariſian Cabinet.

I ſhall ſay nothing of the ſmall colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, &c. nor of the pledge or intention to conquer Sicily; but I ſhall direct my attention ſolely to the affairs of Spain and Portugal, on which, as you juſtly obſerve, the writer of the Moniteur expends his chief force.

Firſt, let us aſk what is, and has been ſince the year 1808, the chief object of Buonaparte's military policy in Spain? Hear his own word in his proclamation of Dec. 7th in that year—"I will ſoon drive the Engliſh from the Peninſula. If my efforts "to ſerve you fail to obtain your confidence, "I will treat you as conquered provinces. "God has has given me ſtrength and reſolution to ſurmount all obſtacles." How is this impious boaſt realized? Spain has ſince been the grave of 300,000 Frenchmen. The Engliſh army in the Peninſula is ſtronger and more "firmly poſted," then ever: "it is "impoſſible to turn it:" and now, for the firſt time, Buonaparte diſcovers that they may remain where they are "for years;" that "a few years are nothing" in calculations of this nature; that the procraſtination of the conteſt "affords France all the advantages ſhe could deſire;" and that ſuch procraſtination is even "a part of the Continental Syſtem!"

If this be the mode in which his general project is realized, it ſeems to be not very different in its event from the particular plans of the preſent campaign. Maſſena advanced to the neighbourhood of Liſbon with the avowed object of "deſtroying the Engliſh army, or forcing it to re embark;" and Drouet followed, fearful that "there would not be time" for him to join in the glorious exploit. Such was the language, not of uninformed news-writers, but of thoſe Generals themſelves, in their official diſpatches of the 4th and 12th of October. How are they now employed? If you believe a ſapient Senator, in a late debate, "they are ſecretly laughing at the Engliſh Miniſters:" but I can tell that wiſe perſon, that they are laughing with very rueful faces; that they are reduced almoſt to deſperation; and that the prudent plan, ſuggeſted by the Moniteur, of manœuvring for ſome years where they are, would be cut ſhort in a very few weeks by famine and diſeaſe. In ſhort, they muſt (however unwillingly) make a ſecond experiment of Buſaco: and if they poſſeſs ſuperior bravery to the Engliſh, or if they can work miracles, they may yet "plant the French Eagles on the "towers of Liſbon." But far the more probable event, however, is, that ſome of them will eſcape and join their brethren in Spain, in which country alone the fate of the war muſt ultimately be decided. Here again we are met by the Moniteur, which, in ſpite of three years' experience, oracularly declares, that England cannot maintain a conteſt with France in Spain. In ſupport of this, it cites the opinions of Engliſh Generals; and, indeed, I find one general declaring, that the conteſt there "muſt end in our deſtruction;" but I beg leave to doubt the cogency of this maſter. I find by indubitable evidence, that the loſs of the Britiſh forces in the Peninſula has not been one ſixth of the French loſs. I perceive that the French army employed there at preſent is five times as great as the Britiſh; and I believe even the chicken-hearted reviewers of Edinburgh will admit, that the military reſources of this country are at leaſt one-fifth as great as thoſe of France. The Moniteur, indeed, would make the diſproportion nine to one: by this curious argument, which, whether it be a reſult of the equations of La Grange, or of a ſpecies of arithmetic altogether new, is at leaſt contradictory to common ſenſe and Cocker. France, ſays the writer, is three times greater than Eng and in population, and three times greater in extent: thrice three are nine; *ergo*, the population of France can bear a loſs of 500,000 men better than that of England can a loſs of 60,000!!—We could have put together this ſtrange farrago of pretended calculation? or with what view it could be done, is hard to conceive. Surely the little boys who are whipped in the *ecoles primaires* for dunces, cannot be miſled by it. Yet there it ſtands, in the Moniteur, in a grave anſwer to the Prince Regent's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

I own, when I read abſurdities of this kind in a paper now almoſt literally dictated by Buonaparte himſelf, I begin to give ſome credit to the reports of his infanity. The only thing which leads me to doubt that fact, is the conſiſtency which the other parts of the compoſition diſplay in baſe and impious hypocricy! In theſe we trace the very features of the Mahometan convert—the patron and protector of Ferdinand—the lover of America! The ſenſibility of this blood-encruſted murderer is excited by the diſorders of Spain and Portugal! And how excited? So as to produce horror, remorſe, deſpair, and the undying ſtings of conſcience, at the contemplation of his own unparalleled crimes? Oh, no! no! He is indignant at the immortality of England, in reſiſting his plans for the ſocial organiſation of thoſe countries.

This, again, I mention, principally as a memento to the few remaining admirers of this wretch, amongſt ourſelves. Not many months ſince, it was almoſt a faſhion to cry out, that he had benefited, or would benefit Spain, by regenerating its inſtitutions. The weakneſs of this notion was well and forcibly expoſed in that eloquent pamphlet of Mr. Wordſworth's:—"The words of [illegible] he) "cannot flouriſh in a country gover[illegible] by an

" intoxicated Deſpot, the motions of whoſe " diſtorted benevolence muſt be ſtill more per- " nicious than thoſe of his cruelty. The " peaceful arts are delicate, proud, indepen- " dent—but a tyrant has no joy in any thing " which is endowed with ſuch excellence : he " ſickens at the ſight of it : he turns away " from it as an inſult to his own attributes. " Oh ! folly to think that plans of reaſon can " proſper under ſuch countenance ! If this be " the doom of France, what a monſter would " be the double-headed tyranny of Spain !" Now that England ſhould oppoſe a new organization of Spain, the nature and ſcope of which were never ſubmitted to her opinion or judgment, would not be ſtrange, if all ſhe knew of the plan were, that it proceeded from her enemy ; for ſhe might naturally infer, that it was a plan conducive to his intereſts, and deſtructive of her own. But we do know its nature : we find it declared in this very Moniteur to be either an union of France and Spain, under two Sovereigns of the ſame family ; or an entire ſubjugation of both countries to the yoke of the ſame deſpotiſm, in name and in reality. What that would be in its ripened monſtroſity, we may faintly conjecture from the preſent ſtate of France itſelf —from the unfeeling penalties of the Conſcription law—from the eight baſtilles—from the domeſtic helotry of ſervants—from the laws on printers and printing—from the maritime conſcriptions of boys of thirteen—from the univerſal eſpionage — and, notwithſtanding that, from the no leſs univerſal execration with which the name of the tyrant is publicly loaded in all parts of the Empire.

IS

SPANISH PAPERS.

A LETTER FROM MARSHAL BALLASTEROS.

" Sanlucar de Guadiana, January, 25, one o'clock at night.

" Excellent Sir—At ten o'clock this morning the enemy attacked me with 7000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and ſeven pieces of artillery. My troops fought with a bravery of which there are few examples, notwithſtanding my troops were not a third part of theirs. My retreat was executed in a body. I am paſsing the Guadiana, and if the enemy attack me this night, they will meet with the ſame ſoldiers who have fought in the glorious field of Caſtillegas.—My loſs has been great, but that of the enemy has been horrible. I communicate this intelligence to your Excellency for your information.—God preſerve your Excellency many years.

" To his Excellency the President and Superior Junta of Seville."

" Excellent Sir—On the morning of the 25th inſtant the enemy preſented themſelves by the road of San Bartolome, in number 7000 infantry and 700 horſe, with ten pieces of artillery, commanded by Count Gazan. I immediately took up a position on the heights of Caſtilleges, and formed my firſt line of battle, compoſed of the vanguard, commanded by Lieut. Col. Don Ramon Albuquerque, the Lena regiment of infantry under the orders of Don J. Butlar, and that of Pravia directed by Don F. Monda. The reſerve, in battalions en maſſe, conſiſting of the provincial regiments of Leon, Cangas de Teneo, Caſtropol and Infieſto, detaching upon the flanks and front three companies of ſharp-ſhooters. The cavalry, compoſed of the provisional regiments of Santiago and Uſares, were situated upon the right of the reſerve, and in this form waited the attack. The enemy ſoon commenced it upon the left and centre of the lines, and the battle was deſperately fought by both parties.

" The ground had been diſputed for three hours, when I perceived the fire of my firſt line ſlackened, and that it was neceſſary to detach two ſtrong columns to its ſupport which arrived opportunely to refreſh the troops who had ſo long contended. The enemy, in conſequence of this operation moved forward their reſerve, and the fire became more briſk and better maintained ; but as his forces were triple to mine, and his artillery well directed, without our having any to anſwer it, I was obliged to abandon my positions, and draw back the troops to the reſerve that had advanced. Here again the battle was renewed, where the enemy ſuffered the greateſt loſs, by the firmneſs and ſerenity with which our valiant troops received them. Finding nothing more remained to be done, that the line had been five hours expoſed to the fire, without a single ſoldier moving, and that night was approaching, I diſpoſed my retreat in regiments, by echelons, without the enemy daring to advance a single ſtep, ſo great was the loſs they had ſuſtained. Whilſt the infantry were covering themſelves with glory, by acting in the manner juſt ſtated, the cavalry manœuvred with the enemy, and repeatedly charged them following my inſtructions and protecting my right flank during the action and in the retreat. In a word, the battle of Caſtillegos has immortaliſed the names of theſe valiant defenders of their country.

" The loſs of the enemy is not leſs than from 1500 to 2000 men, killed, wounded, and priſoners, and my ſoldiers have preſented me with more than 20 horſes taken in the action. All the Chiefs, Officers and ſoldiers have ſo nobly performed their duties that I ſhould be deficient both in honour and duty if did not recommend them to your Excellency as meriting the rewards which the country has deſtined to thoſe who ſo repeatedly and glorioufly defend it. " Ballasteros."

FIFTH

Calcutta Lottery.

FIRST DAY's DRAWING,

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1811.

No. 4155, a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

29	99	431	439	504	532	578	585
600	625	685	781.				
1003	1030	1035	1099	1145	1425	1465	1561
1645	1654	1673	1995.				
2009	2015	2177	2404	2417	2489	2533	2597
2684	2709	2896.					
3045	3084	3154	3157	3205	3442	3507	3514
3688	3771	3773	3811	3896	3971	4066	4096
4144	4229	4347	4524	4586	4597	4675	4695
4738	4807	4811	4843	4989.			
5074	5176	5237	5305	5525	5647	5760	5765
5878	5961.						

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SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1811.

EXPERIMENTS

IN THE

CULTURE OF POTATOES,

UPON THE

Island of St. Helena.

BY COLONEL ALEXANDER BEATSON,

Governor, &c. &c. &c.

IN a place which has, for many years, been almoſt wholly dependent on foreign imports, for the common neceſſaries of life, and where neither commerce, nor manufacture finds employment for induſtry or exertion, there can be no duty more incumbent on perſons entruſted with its management, than a due attention to thoſe means that are the moſt likely to augment its internal reſources.

From the earlieſt period of its eſtabliſhment (in 1673) to the preſent time, the moſt poſitive orders to favour and encourage Agriculture have been ſent by the Honourable the Court of Directors. It is, therefore, in obedience to thoſe repeated orders, that I have endeavoured to diſcover the capabilities of the ſoil, and the modes of cultivation the beſt ſuited to the circumſtances of this Iſland. I have, accordingly, in the Abſtract of the Laws and Ordinances, and in the Papers relating to the Goats, embraced every occaſion that offered of ſtating the reſults, and of introducing my opinions. I have alſo, I truſt, proved, that immenſe advantages would ariſe to the Land-holders if they were to allot a certain ſelected portion of their Paſture lands to the culture of Corn and Artificial Graſſes, to the Planting of Trees, and to the introduction of Hedge-rows.

Thoſe opinions being founded on a variety of experiments, and the reſults having been moſt carefully aſcertained, under my own inſpection, I can vouch for their accuracy. I feel a confidence, therefore, that whoever may hereafter make ſimilar trials will not be diſappointed. But I muſt here apprize experimenters, that a firſt crop, from land newly brought into cultivation, is generally much inferior to the ſucceeding ones.—I found an acre of land, which upon breaking up, produced only 324 buſhels of Potatoes, yielded a ſucceeding crop, planted immediately after, of 522. I aſcribe this improvement to the repeated ſtirring of the ſoil, by which the fertilizing influence of the rains and atmoſphere was admitted. Upon theſe two crops no manure was uſed; and as Potatoes are known to exhauſt fertility, it might have been expected the ſecond crop might have been leſs inſtead of greater. Hence, it ſeems probable, the deterioration of the ſoil does not take place until ſome time after the land is brought into cultivation.

Mr. Tull, an Oxfordſhire Gentleman, who publiſhed a Treatiſe on Huſbandry, about forty years ago, ſpeaking of the great advantages of frequently ſtirring and pulveriſing the ſoil, relates that a little Farmer, having prepared his field for ſowing, could not raiſe money to purchaſe the ſeed until he had loſt the ſeaſon; he therefore kept on ploughing, at proper intervals, until the next ſeaſon arrived, when he compaſſed to plant his field. At harveſt, his crop was ſo abundant, that its value was more than ſufficient to pay the fee ſimple coſt of his field. The effects, from frequent ſtirring of the ſoil might readily be determined, by comparing the produce of a ſquare rod of ground, planted with Potatoes after being ſtirred four or five times in as many months, with that of an adjoining ſpace, of the ſame extent, planted at the time of breaking up.

On my arrival, in 1808, I was deſirous of obtaining information upon the modes uſed here in the culture of Potatoes; but I ſoon perceived, from the vague method of eſtimating the produce by the returns from the ſeed ſown, without any account being taken of the quantity of land occupied by the crop, that no uſeful deductions could be drawn, nor any compariſon made between the Potatoe lands here and thoſe in England.

I learnt, however, that two crops (or more) annually were obtained from the land; and that theſe were had, in a continued ſucceſſion, during a period of 12 or 14 years, without the application of any ſort of manure. This, I confeſs, ſurpriſed me. I heard alſo of "ſelf-ſown crops," that is, of leaving in the ground, at the time of digging, a certain portion of the Potatoes for a ſucceeding crop.

This unuſual courſe of Huſbandry led me to infer that a much better mode might be adopted (which is indeed practiſed by ſome of the Gentlemen-Planters); and, in order to ſatisfy myſelf on this point, I reſolved to commence a ſeries of experiments, which ſhould embrace the following eſſential points in the culture of Potatoes; the proper depth of planting—the beſt ſort of ſeed—the advantage of the row culture—and the improvement by manuring.

The returns of 10 of 15 buſhels for one ſown, were, in general, deemed good crops; but my experiments have proved that theſe are very inferior to what can be obtained under a different courſe of management.

Supposing 18 buſhels to be the uſual quantity of ſeed required to plant an acre, the returns above ſtated would be no more than 180, or 270 buſhels per acre. According to the following table it will be ſeen, that by the row culture, and the aid of manure, the acreable produce of the Potatoe lands may be augmented, upon an average, to nearly three times thoſe quantities. What an advantage is this, in a place where the ſcanty means of labour are generally complained of!

It will be obſerved, by the table of experiments, that the greateſt produce was at the rate of 648 buſhels per acre. This was from No. 5, in the diviſion manured with horſe dung: but even a greater rate of produce was had from a portion of the unmanured acre, which yielded the 522 buſhels before mentioned. I aſcertained that 30 feet of the rows of this acre, twice repeated, and taken indiſcriminately, produced of fine large Potatoes 52 pounds: or, as will be hereafter explained, at the rate of 674 buſhels per acre.

This was alſo greatly ſurpaſſed by an experiment upon one kidney potatoe, It was cut in eleven pieces, which were planted in a ſingle row, at one foot aſunder, on the 5th of April, 1810, upon ground very highly manured with hog's dung. Nine of the ſets only came up, and theſe occupied one row that meaſured nine feet. On the 8th of Auguſt, 1810, when the haulm had fallen, the potatoes were taken up, and weighed 21½ pounds averdupois; which is in the proportion of 929 buſhels per acre,

Thoſe well aſcertained facts will, I hope, draw the attention of the Planters to the row culture; and to eſtabliſh farm-yards, and hoggeries, for the purpoſe of manuring their lands. They might then make experiments for themſelves, which I am confident would *ſoon induce them* to change their preſent modes of Huſbandry; becauſe theſe are evidently far leſs profitable, and muſt, in the courſe of time, infallibly exhauſt, and ruin their Plantations.

The ſpot ſelected for experiments is in the front Garden at Plantation Houſe. It was exactly a ſquare Chain, or the tenth part of an acre; and was, at firſt, divided into four equal parts for the manures, according to the black lines in the following Diagram:

	Class 1.				*Class* 2.				*Class* 3.				*Class* 4.				
	Seed the ſize of Walnuts, planted whole.				Large ſeed cut in pieces.				Eyes, middle ſized potatoes				Small potatoes planted whole.				
Depths	12	9	6	3	12	9	6	3	12	9	6	3	12	9	6	3	of planting
	Horſe Dung Litter, 35 loads per acre.																
No. of the	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	experiments
	Hog's Dung Litter, 35 loads per acre.																
No. of the	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	experiments
	Guana; or, Sea-Fowl Dung, 35 buſhels per acre.																
No. of the	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	experiments
	No Manure.																
No. of the	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	experiments

66 feet

The figures 12. 9. 6. 3. repreſent the depths of planting in inches, and the poſitions of each two rows which traverſed the manured and unmanured parts. The numbers 1 to 64—ſhew the ſituations of the experiments. The three narrow paths which ſeparated the manured diviſions reduced the cultivated ſpace from 16½ to 15 feet: each experiment upon the two rows conſiſted therefore of 15 feet in length—or of 30 feet of rows;—which, as will be hereafter explained, is the 726th part of an acre.

The manures were evenly ſpread over the beds in the orders and quantities ſpecified in the Diagram—they were then trenched one ſpit deep into the ſoil. The tranſverſe dotted lines mark the ſpaces for each claſs of ſeed, and by croſſing the manure diviſions they formed 16 ſquares—containing each four diſtinct experiments; ſo that the total number was 64.—The ſoil was rather ſtiff being compoſed of blackiſh mould intermixed with friable fat clay.

The whole being thus prepared, the ſeeds were dibbled in at their reſpective depths on the 9th of Auguſt, 1809, and the produce was taken up on the 30th of November, that is, 113 days after planting.

The following table of the reſults, exhibits the produce of each experiment, or 30 feet of rows, in pounds—; the weight of the ſix largeſt potatoes; and the computed acreable produce in pounds, and in buſhels.

Table of the Reſults of the Experiments, exhibiting the number of pounds that each 30 feet of rows yielded, the weight of the ſix largeſt Potatoes from each experiment, the computed acreable produce, in pounds and buſhels, and the total quantities produced from each ſort of weed, at the ſeveral depths, throughout the manured and unmanured parts, in the extent of 120 feet of rows.

NOTE.—30 feet of rows are the 726th, and 120 feet the 181.5 of an acre.

Class 1.... Seed the ſize of Walnuts planted whole.

Twelve Inches deep.

Number.	MANURES	Produce of 30 ft. of rows.	Weight of the 6 largeſt.		Produce per acre in lbs.	Produce per acre in buſhels 56lbs.	REMARKS.
		lbs.	lbs.	oz.			
1	Horſe Dung	38	2	8	27588	492	
17	Hog's Ditto	31½	1	14	22869	408	
33	Sea-Fowl Do.	38½	2	4	27951	499	
94	None	26	1	8	18876	337	
	Total	134					lbs. 134 X 181. 5 equal to 24321 lbs. per acre.
	Nine Inches deep.						
2	Horſe Dung	35½	1	8	25773	460	
18	Hog's Ditto	33	1	12	23958	427	
34	Sea-Fowl Do.	36	2	2	26136	466	
50	None	29	1	6	21054	375	very ſtiff black clay ſoil
	Total	133½					lbs. 133½ X 181. 5 equal to 24239 lbs. per acre.
	Six Inches deep.						
3	Horſe Dung	45	2	8	32670	583	
19	Hog's Ditto	34½	1	2	25017	447	
35	Sea-Fowl Do.	42	2	2	30492	544	
51	None	30½	2	2	22143	395	very ſtiff back clay
	Total	152					lbs. 152 X 181. 5 equal to 27588 lbs. per acre.
	Three Inches deep.						
4	Horſe Dung	37	2	0	26862	479	
20	Hog's Ditto	32	2	4	23232	414	
36	Sea-Fowl Do.	41	1	14	29766	531	
52	None	24	2	2	17424	311	
	Total	34					lbs. 134 X 181. 5 equal to 24321 lbs. per acre.

Class 2...Large Seed cut in pieces.

Twelve Inches deep.

Number.	MANURES	Produce of 30 ft. of rows.	Weight of the 6 largeſt		Produce per acre in lbs.	Produce per acre in buſhels 56lbs	REMARKS.
		lbs.	lbs.	oz.			
5	Horſe Dung	50	3	2	36300	618	very fine.
21	Hog's Ditto	28½	2	8	20691	369	
37	Sea-Fowl Do.	29	2	2	28314	505	
63	None	22	2	2	15972	285	
	Total	139½					lbs. 139½X181.5 equal to 25319 lbs. per acre.
			Nine Inches deep.				
6	Horſe Dung	45½	3	0	33033	589	
22	Hog's Ditto	33½	2	6	24321	434	
38	Sea-Fowl Do.	43	3	0	31218	557	
55	None	29½	1	6	21417	382	
	Total	151½					lbs. 151½X181.5 equal to 27497 lbs. per acre.
			Six Inches deep.				
7	Horſe Dung	41½	4	2	29766	531	
23	Hog's Ditto	36½	2	2	26136	466	
39	Sea-Fowl Do.	45½	2	10	33033	589	
55	None	31½	1	14	22869	408	
	Total	154					lbs. 154X181.5 equal to 27951 lbs. per acre.
			Three Inches deep.				
1	Horſe Dung	39½	3	0	28677	511	
24	Hog's Ditto	29	1	12	21054	375	
40	Sea-Fowl Do.	43	3	12	31218	557	
56	None	32	2	14	23232	414	
	Total	143½					lbs. 143½X181.5 equal to 26045 lbs. per acre.

Class 3...,Eyes of middle-sized Potatoes scooped out.

Twelve Inches deep.

Number.	MANURES	Produce of 30 ft. of rows.	Weight of the 6 largeſt		Produce per acre in lbs.	Produce per acre in buſhels 56lbs.	REMARKS.
		lbs.	lbs.	oz.			
9	Horſe Dung	37	3	4	26862	479	
25	Hog's Ditto	23	1	10	16698	298	
41	Sea Fowl Ditto	29½	3	10	21417	382	
57	None	12¾	2	2	9256	165	
	Total	102¼					lbs. 102¼ X181.5 equal to 18558lbs. per acre,
			Nine Inches Deep.				
10	Horſe Dung	37	3	4	26862	479	
26	Hog's Ditto	23	3	2	16698	298	
42	Sea-Fowl Ditto	29	2	12	21054	375	
58	None	16¼	2	6	11797	210	lbs. 105¼X181.5 equal to 19102lbs. per acre. beſt ſort
	Total	105¼					
			Six Inches Deep.				
11	Horſe Dung	43½	3	10	31581	563	
27	Hog's Ditto	37½	3	14	27225	485	
43	Sea-Fowl Ditto	44½	3	8	32307	576	
59	None	26	2	0	18876	337	lbs. 151½X181.5 equal to 27497lbs. per acre.
	Total	151½					
			Three Inches Deep.				
12	Horſe Dung	29½	4	10	21417	382	numerous ſmall excreſſences on the haulm.
28	Hog's Ditto	37½	2	14	27225	485	
44	Sea-Fowl Ditto	35	2	14	25410	453	
60	None	26½	2	10	19239	343	lbs. 128½X181.5 equal to 23323lbs. per acre.
	Total	128½					

Class 4....Small Potaoes planted whole.

Twelve Inches deep.

	MANURES.	Produce of 30 ft. of rows.	Weight of the 6 largeſt.		Produce per acre in lbs.	Produce per acre in buſhels 66lbs.	REMARKS.
		lbs.	lbs.	oz.			
	ſe Dung	31	1	12	22506	401	
	's Ditto	38½	1	6	27951	499	
	Fowl Do.	38	1	0	27588	492	
61	None	28½	1	12	20691	369	
	Total	136					lbs. 136 X181.5 equal to 24684lb. per acre.
			Nine Inches deep.				
14	Horſe Dung	39½	1	8	28677	512	
30	Hog's Ditto	40½	1	12	29403	525	
46	Sea-Fowl Do.	43	2	0	31218	557	
62	None	31	1	12	24684	440	
	Total	157					lbs. 157 X181,5 equal to 28495lbs. per acre.
			Six Inches deep.				
15	Horſe Dung	45	1	12	32670	583	
31	Hog's Ditto	42	1	10	30492	544	
47	Sea-Fowl Do.	48½	2	0	35211	628	nearly a heaped buſhel
63	None	44	2	6	31944	570	remarkably fine potatoes
	Total	179½					lbs. 179½ X181.5 equal to 32579lb. per acre.
			Three Inches deep.				
13	Horſe Dung	32	1	12	23232	414	
32	Hog's Ditto	34	2	2	24684	440	
48	Sea-Fowl Do.	43	2	0	31218	557	
64	None	34	2	0	24684	440	
	Total	143					lbs. 143 X181.5 equal to 25954lbs. pea acre.

The following is an abſtract from the preceding table, and is a comparative view of the effect of the ſeveral claſſes of ſeed, ſhewing the total produce in pounds.

		pounds
Claſs 1.	Seed the ſize of Walnuts planted whole, yielded	639
2	Large ſeed cut in pieces	549
3.	Eyes of middle ſized potatoes	547¾
4.	Small potatoes planted whole	511¼
	Total pounds	2245

Theſe reſults will be pleaſing to the Planters—ſince they have clearly aſcertained that ſmall potatoes planted whole, which would not fetch ſo good a price in the Market as the largeſt ſort, are the beſt for ſeed.

The following is a comparative view of the effects of different depths of planting, ſhewing the total produce in pounds.

			pounds
1ſt.	Six inches deep,	yielded	637
2d.	Three ditto	ditto	549
3d	Nine ditto	ditto	547¾
4th.	Twelve ditto	ditto	511¼
		Total pounds	2245

By theſe reſults, it is proved, that planting at the depth of ſix inches on ſtiffiſh land is the moſt productive: but if the ſoil be of a lighter and freer ſort, it is probable nine inches, or more, would yield beſt, becauſe the moiſture neceſſary for vegetation lays deeper in that ſort than in a more retentive ſoil.

The following is a comparative view of the effects of the manures; ſhewing the total produce in pounds.

		pounds
1st.	The Guana * ; or, Sea-Fowl dung, at 35 buſhels per acre, yielded	639
2d.	Horſe dung litter at 35 cart loads or 420 buſhels per acre, yielded	626
3d.	Hog's dung litter, at 35 cart loads, or 320 buſhels per acre, yielded	534
4th.	No manure	446
	Total pounds	2245

Theſe reſults deciſively prove the great advantage of manuring the lands, which would evidently repay the additional expence, and would maintain the potatoe grounds in good heart. Theſe might, no doubt, be further improved by rotations of Corn and Green Crops, which would prevent thoſe diſappointments that ariſe after perpetual croppings of potatoes for 12 or 14 years without manure. By ſuch a practice, labour becomes uſeleſs, its expences are thrown away: and the lands, originally productive, are, in the end, completely exhauſted. This is a fact well known to the Planters.

It has already been mentioned that the greateſt produce was from experiment No. 5; which was large ſeed cut in pieces, planted 12 inches deep, and manured with horſe dung litter. Thirty feet of the rows yielded 50 pounds of very fine potatoes, which is at the rate of 648 buſhels per acre.

To thoſe who are unaccuſtomed to ſuch calculations, it may be proper to explain in what manner the reſults in the Table are computed, from the length of 30 feet of rows.

An Engliſh ſtatute acre conſiſts of 10 ſquare chains. This may be more readily comprehended by imagining a ſpace one chain in breadth, and ten in length. As a chain meaſures 66 feet, it is evident an acre of the above form will be 66 feet broad, and 660 feet long—and conſequently, the contents of an acre are 43560 ſquare feet.

If this acre be planted in rows, 2 feet aſunder, there may be placed 33 rows in its breadth—and this number of rows, multiplied by 660 feet, will give 21780 feet for the total length of the rows. Then, if this ſum be divided by 30 feet, it will be found that this length of rows is exactly the 726th part of an acre—conſequently, the produce, in pounds, of any one of my experiments, multiplied by 726, will give the acreable produce in pounds. To find this produce in buſhels, divide by 56 pounds, the weight of a St. Helena buſhel.

For example, experiment No. 5 yielded 50 pounds; multiplying this by 726, gives 36300 pounds, and dividing by 56, gives 648 buſhels, as entered in the Table.

I was, however, accidentally led into this mode of computation—becauſe, as I have already ſtated, the rows had been reduced from 16½ to 15 feet. The readieſt way of determining the acreable produce of a crop of Potatoes, or of Corn—is firſt to aſcertain the quantity yielded from one rod (that is 16½ feet ſquare), meaſured upon any part of the field, and then to multiply that quantity by 160 (which is the number of ſquare rods in an acre), the product will be the computed quantity per acre.

ALEX. BEATSON

St. Helena, January 12th 1811.

* The Guana, or Sea-Fowl dung, which is found in conſiderable quantities upon Egg Island, was firſt, recommended to my notice by the Right Honourable Sir Joſeph Banks, President of the Royal Society. "It furniſhes," ſays he, "the loading of an immenſe number of veſſels that are conſtantly employed in "bringing it from ſmall Islands to the main land on the Weſtern Coaſt of South America, where it is ſold "and diſtributed for the purpoſe of manure; which it anſwers, in a degree, infinitely ſuperior to any other "article we have the knowledge of.—A handful is conſidered as ſufficient for ſeveral ſquare yards of land, "the produce of which is exuberant, in conſequence of the force of this application."

The accuracy of this valuable communication has been moſt amply confirmed by my experiments in the culture of Potatoes, as well upon Graſs lands. Thirty five buſhels of the Guana, or three carts loads per acre, appear to me, equivalent in effect, to ſeventy loads of good rot-dung. I ſhould imagine that abundance of this moſt valuable manure might be had from many of the rocks and Islands on the Coaſts of Scotland.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by

SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

…th. Our lists of rank will then in future be subject to no other contingency, than, death on the passage out, and of which circumstance you will be apprized by the Commanders of the ships, on which such contingencies may take place, and you will of course report the same to us.

10th. You may therefore expect in future to receive the several lists of rank by the first subsequent fleet to that, on which the Cadets, and Surgeons shall have actually embarked.

Bombay Castle 23d, July 1811.

The Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that, in pursuance of instructions from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, for the formation of the Council of this Presidency, in the manner set forth in the commission of Government, published in conformity to the orders of yesterday, George Brown, and John Elphinston Esquires have been this day sworn in, as third, and fourth Members of Council, and have taken their seats accordingly.

The Governor in Council is farther pleased to direct, that the accustomed honors of a Member of Government, be continued to be paid to Thomas Lechmere, and Robert Rickards Esqs. during the period of their residence at this presidency.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1811.

Mr. James McAdam having produced a counterpart of his Covenant with the Hon'ble Company as an Assistant Surgeon to the Presidency of Bombay; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him on this Establishment accordingly—Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

We have the honor to announce that in pursuance of the arrangement made in the new Commission for the Bombay Council as published in a former part of this paper, George Brown and John Elphinston Esqrs. were on the 23d instant sworn in as Members of the Government of this Presidency in the room of Thomas Lechmere and Robert Rickards Esqrs. and took their seats accordingly under the accustomed salutes.

We have to congratulate our readers on the late favorable news from Portugal. We think there can now be no reason to doubt that Massena has retreated. The fact, though generally, is distinctly stated and the intelligence is conveyed to us through such a channel as to afford no question of its authenticity.

The previous situation of the French army rendered it extremely probable that the campaign would open with such an event. The strength of Lord Wellington's position rendered any attack on it on the part of Massena impracticable; while the reduced state to which the French army had been brought for want of provisions [the whole country between the Tagus and the Mondego having been drained: the country South of the Tagus being protected from his ravages, by the formidable force on the left of that river, and it being at the same time impossible to procure any supplies from the frontiers with which, it appears, he had no secure communication whatever,] rendered it equally impracticable for him to maintain his own position, even if Lord Wellington should not be in sufficient force to attack it. It appears also that the reinforcements which were looked for, from Andalusia under Mortier and Soult had not made the progress they expected.

Badajos was still in the hands of the Spaniards, and the activity of the patriots under Ballesteros seems to have arrested the progress of these troops on the banks of the Guadiana, while on the north the Portuguese Generals keep up so vigilant and effectual a warfare, that, as it appears by a late letter from Lord Wellington, a French General proceeding from Paris by way of Salamanca through Lower Beira with dispatches for Massena was barely able to secure his passage even with an escort of three thousand men.

Under these circumstances it should seem that Massena had no alternative but to retreat. We learn from unquestionable authority that such a movement was confidently expected by Lord Wellington's army in the middle of Feby. and that it was certainly his Lordship's intention to attack the French, the moment his reinforcements arrived. It is therefore extremely probable that Massena has anticipated this intention by retreating.

Should Lord Wellington succeed in bringing the enemy to an engagement on his retreat, we have no doubt what the result of the battle will be; but we fear that the prudence of Massena has provided against the possibility of any decisive action taking place till he shall have fallen back on some reinforcement.

We are informed on good authority that Massena has, in addition to the destruction of his heavy baggage, provided for the more effectual retreat of his army by covering it with an immense body of Cavalry which he has collected and stationed for that purpose.

Sometime in December last an English Schooner called the Sea Flower which was lying at anchor in the Port of Ceara Grande, was piratically siezed by some of the seaman belonging to her, headed by Robert Hugues (probably Hughes) who was a mate on board of her. The villians cut the cable in the night and effected their escape with the vessel. The Portuguese Government of Rio Janeiro has sent circular orders to the Governors and Captains General of the Brazils and to its governments in India, to sieze the vessel and to apprehend the offenders if they should be found entering any of the Ports within the Portuguese Dominions.

No news of any importance either American or European has reached us by the Robusto, which left Rio Janeiro on the 14th April. In consequence of the late treaty with Portugal the trade between England and the Brazils is said to be very considerable—Buenos Ayres continues to maintain her resolution of independence—while Monte Video still proclaims allegiance to Ferdinand VII.

In consequence of a circular letter addressed by the Catholic Committee sitting in Dublin to the Irish Catholics calling on them to send Delegates to that Committee, the Irish Government have thought proper to issue a circular notice of its intention to put the bill called the Convention bill in force. This measure has been discussed in Parliament, and we shall embrace an early opportunity of giving at length the interesting discussion that took place.

The Committee we understand continued to meet, on Lord French having pledged his honor to the Magistrates who attended to suppress their meeting, that they met only as individuals to sign a petition to Parliament.

Lord Holland has made a most argumentative, elegant and temperate speech on the power vested in the Attorney General of filing ex-officio informations for libels. It appears that during the six years from 1801 to 1806 inclusive only fourteen of these informations had been filed, but that in the three succeeding years, since Sir Vicary Gibbs came into office, no less than forty two had been filed. His Lordship's motion for a list of all the ex-officio informations that had been filed from 1st January 1801 to 31st January 1811 was warmly opposed by Lord Ellenborough and ultimately lost by a majority of 12, the contents being 12 and non-contents 24.

The Trial of James Estelow, for murder, at the Session of Oyer and Terminer, held on Saturday last for the Town and Island of Bombay, &c.

REX *v.* ESTELOW.

The Jury having been sworn in, and charged with on Indictment for the murder of one Nanoo Moosher a Cooley.—The Advocate General, after some Introductory remarks, examined,

Lieut. H. Mackenzie of the 18th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

He stated that the prisoner, who was a private in the Bombay Artillery, was stationed at Marmagoa in March 1810. That on the 11th of March the prisoner was brought up to the Head Quarters hand cuffed, by a Serjeant's guard; that his shirt and hand were bloody and that he appeared to have a small mark in one hand, which he said was a wound from the deceased; the deceased was a Native water carrier; witness asked the Prisoner how he could commit such an act; he said, it did not signify, the man was dead and might be damned; he had a mark to shew for it and he pointed to the finger of one of his hands on which there was a slight scratch: it did not appear to be a cut. He said the man had called him a Jungla; that he asked the deceased for water, who refused to give it and abused him.

The prisoner did not appear to witness to shew any marks of agitation or contrition; he seemed to have been recovering from a fit of drunkeness.

Witness saw the body of the deceased, the vertebræ of the neck were cut through and there was another cut on the skull.

Lieutenant John Swan of the same regiment confirmed the whole of the former witnesses' testimony, adding that he said the hatchet belonging to the prisoner at the Barracks, the handle of which was broken off and there was blood on the iron part; witness had heard that when the prisoner drank he was violent: The scull of the deceased appeared to be fractured.

Serjeant Gillan, stated that on the eleventh of March he found the prisoner sitting on his cot. He went up to him and said, "I am informed that you have killed a man," Is it true.—Prisoner answered, "yes" I have killed him, witness asked him what tempted him to commit the murder; prisoner said it was nothing to him, or to any other man, that he had marks to shew for it.

Witness then called three or four men and seized him and brought him before Major Long.

At eight or nine o'clock four or five Gentlemen came down to the Barracks, and asked for the hatchet. One of the men brought it out: it was all over blood; witness had often seen it in the prisoners possession before and there was none the like it in the Barracks.

Francis Stewart a Private Soldeir states that, he was just come off guard and was undressing on his cot when the prisoner came up and said "I have killed a man," and added if I did not believe him, I might look at the blood on his arm and on the hatchet which was then in his hand. When the prisoner was arrested and bound we went to see the corpse, on the head of which, were three or four large cuts.

The prisoner previous to his arrest had taken the Cook-boy to see the corpse, at least witness saw him follow the prisoner and the Cook-boy afterwards pointed out to witness where the corpse was laid.

The prisoner was violent when in liquor.

The case being now closed for the prosecution.

The prisoner calls in James Riley a Matross of Artillery, who said he had been with the prisoner on that day to buy meat at the Butchers', and that the prisoner cut up some Beef he had bought with the hatchet. The hatchet was not broken, witness says he knows that the prisoner was arrested because he killed a man.

The prisoner having no other witness to call, was asked what he had further to urge in his defence. He said he was innocent, but nothing else.

The Jury without retiring found a verdict of guilty.

On Monday morning after the Court had disposed of the motion in arrest of judgement the prisoner Estelow was brought to the Bar.

[A note of the argument and judgement on the jurisdiction shall appear in our next.]

The Recorder then pronounced sentence of death nearly as follows.

James Estelow,

"You have been convicted upon the clearest evidence of a most barbarous murder upon an unarmed and unoffending. Native of India. The most lenient view of human conduct can discover no extenuating circumstance in your act. You appear to have had no motive but the desire of shewing a triumphant disregard for the life of your fellow creature because his skin was darker than yours.

To assert the majesty of human nature under every form and colour, to vindicate the sacred principle of equality which is the essence of all Law and Justice, it is necessary that the Law of England should give a new example of resolution to avenge the death of the meanest being who has the happiness to be subject to its beneficent authority. It is necessary for us to shew that there is no race of men in these extensive dominions either too high for its power or too low for its protection.

You must expect death. You have no claim on mercy and scarcely any on compassion, except indeed on that deep compassion with which the spectacle of such brutality and depravity must fill every well formed mind."

Sentence of death then followed in the usual form.

The behaviour of Estelow in prison for several days exhibited a shocking spectacle of hardened depravity. But the humane and pious exhortations of the Rev. Mr. Baynes, whose attention was most exemplary, at length produced a happier state of mind. On the evening before execution the unhappy man shewed marks of deep contrition and confessed his guilt. He owned the murder of which he was convicted and declared that he could not say what had tempted him to so dreadful a deed.

He seemed sensible of his guilt and acknowledged in the fullest manner the justice of his sentence.

On Saturday morning the 20th instant, he was executed on a Gallows on the Esplanade, in presence of a considerable part of the Garrison under arms and of a vast assemblage of the Native Inhabitants brought together to witness the death of the first European who has suffered capital punishment in this island for twenty five years and of the first human being on whom it has been inflicted for more than seven.

NAUTICAL CHONICLE.
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

July 20th,—Arrived the Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship Northampton, Captain Thomas Baker, from England.

23d,—Portuguese Ship Robusto, Captain Permeiro Tent de Armadu, from Rio de Janeiro.

24th,—Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship Union, Captain Robert Rankin, from England.

Ditto,—Ship Eugenia, Captain John Blyd, from Bengal.

LIST OF PASSENGERS, PER UNION.

Mrs. Tyrrel,—Miss A. and M. Pitcarn,—Mr. Warner, Assistant Surgeon.

Messrs. Hart,—Sterling,—Phillips, and Perrin,—Cadets.

FOR BENGAL.

Messrs. Napier,—Geddes, and Curtoys, Free Mariners.

By letters from Cochin of the 6th instant we learn that on the Friday preceding a large low ship appeared off that place, with her top gallant masts down and under her 3 topsails; she stood off until evening in 20 fathoms water, when she anchored abreast of Paliport distant to the Northward about 5 leagues. The next morning she was seen from Cochin under sail standing to the Westward, and afterwards making way to the Southward. She had no colours flying—fired no guns and made no signal of distress.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 13th 1811.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, Deputy Commercial Resident at Nagore.

Lieutenant Robert Scott Wilson, of the 11th Regiment N. I. to be Fort Adjutant of Fort St. George, in the room of Captain Patrick Brown, deceased.

The following official accounts of the proceedings of the enemy's Frigates off the Mauritius and Bourbon, are translated from the Gazettes of the latter Island

Bourbon Gazette Extraordinary,

SAINT DENIS, 14th MAY 1811.

Government yesterday received dispatches from the Island of Mauritius, announcing that three French Frigates had on the 7th, appeared before the Quarter de Flacq, and that they had sent a boat on shore for the purpose of obtaining information.

The zeal and activity of the Civil Commissary in the quarter, had entirely disconcerted the wish they had to communicate with the shore, and on the 8th in the morning, two English Frigates followed close upon the three French.

We have the pleasure to give to the Public, the Copy of a letter addressed to His Excellency Major General Warde, by the Civil Commissary.

By Order,
(Signed) CHARLES TELFAIR,
Sub-Sec. & Provisional Sec. to Govt.

I have the honor to acquaint you that having been this morninig at the Trou de l'Eau Douce, with a detachment under the command of Lieutenant Mack in order to intercept 62 Slaves who had mutinied and to send them to the port—I was informed that some French wreck had come on the Coast at Trou de l'Eau Douce. I immediately acquainted Lieut. Mack, when we went to the place and found seven Sailors, who declared themselves to have belonged to La Clorinde, French frigate, which ship having wished to learn the situation of the Colony, had sent a boat on shore during the night—but which was wrecked on the Reefs between La Grande Revire and the Trou de l'Eau Douce.—The Ensign who commanded, named Karadec, a Midshipman of the first class named Doese, and a Sailor named Le Bras were drowned, Jean Piere Benoiff, Marine officer, Benoit Beldon, Jean Masce, Tirmi Fraçois Mastin, Guilleaeme Le Maitre, Bouteme and Vincent Andee were saved by the assistance of a canoe manned by Blacks and an English soldier who took them prisoners—these seven men being naked, were cloathed by a humane inhabitant, named Privat, who gave them drawers, shirts, hats and shoes, and we conducted them to the establishment Brodelet—I learnt from them that the three frigates in sight were French, called the Clorinde, Nereide and Renommee.—These three frigates commanded by Messrs. St. Gric, Maister and Requebert, came from Brest and had a passage of 66 days from that port.

This is all that I learnt from the people who were wrecked, to whom I put no other question and I ordered them to keep the strictest silence—these seven men were conducted to the post at Fracq, by the detachment, and I requested Major Burton to forward them to the port.

I have the honor to salute you with respect.

Fracq, 7th May 1811,

(Signed) BAULLE.

BOURBON GAZETTE.

SAINT DENIS, MAY 12th 1811.

The manœuvres of the French Frigates yesterday and the active, prompt and scientific manner in which Colonel Keating discovered their projects at St. Rose, give a good assurance of the reception they would meet with should they again make an attempt on the coast of this Island. All who love permanent tranquillity, and the good of the soil to which they are attached, will no doubt rejoice to see this last effort to create trouble and distress to the inhabitants frustrated from the first, by the vigilance of the British Troops.

The detail of what took place yesterdae, is in the following Letter from Colonel Keating, Commanding the Force on this Island to His Excellency Governor Farquhar.

St. Rose, Isle of Bourbon, 12th May, 1811.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY R. T. FARQUHAR, Esq.
Governor of the Isle of Bourbon.

SIR,

From the instructions which you did me the honour to communicate concerning the preparations that were making in France to send reinforcement to these Colonies, I have thought it advisable to establish my Head Quarters at this place—being the most exposed and open on the Island.

I have the honor to acquaint you that at 3 o'clock this morning it was reported to me that three vessels were in sight.—As soon as horizon was clear, I perceived that they were Frigates of the largest class, carrying English colours, at nine they lowered down four large boats full of men, in the foremost of which the officers were cloathed in scarlet, no doubt as a ruse de guere, at twelve they were within reach of cannon shot, when considering the small force I had with me, which did not amount to more than 35 men, I ordered Lieutenant Raymond, my Aid de Camp, to fire on them from the batteries, which he did so effectually that the enemy was obliged to desist from his intention of landing there. The boats then passed more to the eastward & attempted to land at East river. Lieut. Raymond advanced his small detachment in order to repulse them, and was in time to have fulfilled that object, if the enemy, after having rowed close to the surf, had not given up his intention of disembarking. I think the four boats contained between 320 and 335 men, who were good looking Europeans, were cloathed and armed, which leads me to think they came direct from France—The boat returned to the Frigates which steered towards St. Bennit and St. Denis, and as I presume they will not make another attempt on this

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side of the Island, I intend following them to St. Denis from which I ſhall continue to report their movements to your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. KEATING.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—On the 10th February 1811, John Roſe, Eſq. Captain in the Hon'ble Eaſt India Company's ſervice to Lillias, ſecond daughter of James Frazer, Eſq. of Ravenhead Houſe Lancaſhire.

ENGLISH EXTRACTRS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 21.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe for the purpoſe of adverting to a former notice he had given reſpecting the Houſehold to be provided for his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent. It might be recollected, that in the courſe of the diſcuſſions on the Regency Bill, he had alluded to the courſe which, in his opinion, would be the moſt eligible for the Houſe to purſue in the eſtabliſhment of the Regent's Houſehold. He had accordingly been preparing to ſubmit a plan which by the temporary reduction of the office of the Chamberlain, would enable the Country to provide and maintain ſuch an eſtabliſhment at the low rate of 12 or 15,000l. When his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to ſignify his determination of continuing in the ſervice of the Crown the perſons then carrying on the Government, he (Mr. Perceval) felt that it became his duty to lay the plan of an Houſehold before the Regent; but upon an audience with his Royal Highneſs, he learned that his Royal Highneſs remained fixed in a perfect determination of adhering to his former ſentiments upon that ſubject. For the nature of thoſe ſentiments his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to refer him to a Learned and Honourable Friend of his oppoſite (Mr. Adam). By him he had been informed, that from the moment that he (Mr. Perceval) had firſt communicated his intention reſpecting the courſe meant to be purſued by him reſpecting the Houſehold, his Royal Highneſs had communicated to that Learned Gentleman his determination not to add to the burdens of the people by accepting of any addition to his public ſtate as Regent of the United Kingdom (*hear, hear!*). He felt ſatisfied, that neither that Houſe nor the public would have felt any indiſpoſition in contributing to the expence of the due ſupport of the ſtate and dignity of the Prince Regent (*hear!*). At the ſame time, the country would not be backward in duly acknowledging this inſtance of ſelf-denial on the part of the Prince (*hear*), and his Royal Highneſs could not fail to find that ſuch refuſal will, in point of fact, throw round his character and ſtation more real ſplendour than could be borrowed from any pageantry, however brilliant (*hear! hear! hear!*); that external magnificence, calculated to dazzle the vulgar gaze, and catch the giddy admiration of the populace the Prince did not heſitate to ſacrifice to thoſe ſolid good qualities which have long ſince won, and promiſe to ſecure to him, the affections of the people (*a general cry of hear! hear!*). Having ſtated theſe circumſtances to the Houſe, it was of courſe ſcarcely neceſſary for him to add that it was not now his intention to ſubmit to them any ſuch plan; and he had now only to call upon the Learned Gentlemen to whom he had alluded, to corroborate ſuch part of the ſtatement as his knowledge enabled him to ſay was accurate, or to correct any miſſtatement into which he might have inadvertently fallen.

Mr. Adam accordingly roſe and confirmed the ſtatement of the Right Honourable Gentleman, which he pronounced to be ſo accurate as to relieve him from troubling the Houſe with more than his confirmation of it. He ſaid, that previous to the day on which the Right Honourable Gentleman moved his Motion in that Houſe, his Royal Highneſs had delivered into his hands, copies of the letters from that Right Honourable Gentleman to the Prince, and of the Prince's anſwer, accompanied with written inſtructions to him (Mr. Adam,) requiring him, in caſe any thing ſhould be ſtated relative to the eſtabliſhment of an additional houſehold for the Prince, to ſtate on behalf of the Prince, that it was his Royal Highneſs's wiſh to diſcharge the duties of a temporary Regency without adding unneceſſarily to the burthens of the people—and that he muſt, therefore, decline the intended eſtabliſhment; ſuch he knew to have been his Royal Highneſs's determination in the queſtion of a temporary Regency. In caſe, however, of ſuch circumſtances occurring as might lead to a permanent Regency, he conceived that the queſtion would then be open anew to the conſideration of his Royal Highneſs. He added, that he had had long opportunity of becoming minutely acqeainted with the views and intentions of his Royal Highneſs reſpecting his domeſtic economy, and that his determination in this particular inſtance, was but conformable to the principles which had governed his Royal Highneſs's conduct; it was not then a time to go into a detail of ſuch circumſtances, but whenever the opportunity ſhould come, he would be enabled to give the Houſe the moſt ſatisfactory information on this head.

General Barry Cloſe, late Reſident at Poonah, and Thomas Sydenham, late Reſident at Hydrabad, are arrived in town. They have both waited upon the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Robert Dundas; and ſaid to have brought home important intelligence relative to the ſtate of affairs in India.

Mr. Foſter, appointed Miniſter to the United States, is not a ſon, but a nephew of the Ducheſs of Devonſhire.

Sir George Nugent is to be appointed Commander in Chief of India. An officer more univerſally eſteemed by the Army, or one of greater abilities, could not have been ſelected for this moſt important and honourable ſituation.

FEBRUARY 24th.

The private ſhip Marian, fitted out by Meſſrs. Jacobs, merchants, for a voyage to Abyſsinia, arrived at Falmouth the 20th inſtant, touched at Bombay on her return, from whence ſhe ſailed 4th October—Cape of Good Hope, 17th December—and left St. Helena January. No ſhips were at the Iſland.

In conſequence of a trifling quarrel, a duel took place at Barbadoes, on the 15th of January, between Captain Boardman, of the 2d Battalion of the 60th Regiment, and Enſign De Betton, of the Royal Weſt India Rangers, in which, at the firſt fire, the former was ſhot through the heart, and inſtantly expired. The ſurvivor immediately eſcaped from the Iſland.

The following is circulated an authentic liſt of the intended Adminiſtration, in caſe the Prince Regent had perſevered in his reſolution of diſmiſſing the preſent Miniſters:—

Lord Grenville, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; Lord Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Whitbread, Secretary for the War and Colonial Departments; Mr. Ponſonby, Secretary for the Home Department; Lord Holland, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Lansdowne, Lord Privy-Seal; Mr. Tierney, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Roſslyn, Maſter-General of the Ordnance; Lord Carysford and Ponſonby, Poſt Maſters General; Lord Moira, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Mr. Freemantle, Sole Paymaſter of the Forces; Mr. Horner and the Hon. James Abercromby, Secretaries of the Treaſury.

In addition to the preceding liſt, it is ſaid, that Mr. Calcraft, was to have been Chief Secretary for Ireland, in caſe Mr. Sheridan declined to accompany Lord Moira in that capacity.

The Fairlie, country Ship arrived at Plymouth, on the 15th February, from Bengal and Madras.

FEBRUARY, 28.

On Monday, Mr. T. Sydenham attended the Chairman of the Eaſt India Company, and had a long interview with Mr. Boſanquet.

MARCH 6th.

Much intereſt having been excited by the converſation that took place in the Houſe of Commons, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Whitbread, on the termination of the Negotiations between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; an American Gentleman, of well known reſpectability, authoriſes us to ſtate, on information derived from Mr. Pinkney himſelf, "that all the powers of that Gentleman had totally ceaſed, as to entering into any farther diſcuſſion with the Britiſh Government, touching the matters in diſpute between the two countries; and that no power whatever had been delegated to the *Chargè d' Affaires* left behind him, to renew any ſuch diſcuſſion or negociation on the part of the American Government; the powers of the *Chargè d' Affaires* not extending beyond the permiſſion to grant or ſign paſſports, and to tranſact other buſineſs of a ſimilar kind."

MAR. 9th.

Letters and papers from Charleſton, to the 5th ult. have been received by a veſſel, arrived at a Scotch port. It appears from the former, that the plan of reviving the Non-intercourſe Act was not more popular in the eaſtern and ſouthern ſtates, then in thoſe more to the northward. Numerous petitions were preparing againſt the Bill, praying, that it might not paſs into a law. The Britiſh veſſels were uſing the greateſt exertions to leave the American ports. It was underſtood, that ſuch veſſels as began to load previous to the 2d of February, would be allowed to complete their cargoes, but the permiſſion was not to extend beyond that period.

The papers contain more recent intelligence reſpecting the inſurrection in the Caraccas than has yet reached this country. We learn from them, that General Miranda was endeavouring to aſſume a leading part in the perturbed politics of that ſettlement. The Caraccas Gazette contains a letter from this noted, or rather notorious perſon, to the Superior Junta of the province of Venezuela, full of compliments to them on what he calls "their glorious and memorable achievement on the 19th of April, 1810, the moſt important epoch in the hiſtory of the Caraccas and the annals of the New world." The General concludes by ſtating, that he had received the permiſſion of the Britiſh Government to return to his beloved country, and that he hoped the Junta would approve of his conduct, dictated by the moſt pure and patriotic motives. There is ſomething very dextrous in the way in which Miranda inſinuates a connection between him and the Government of this country. The permiſſion that he ſpeaks of is intended to convey an impreſſion that his projects have the ſanction, if not aſſiſtance, of this country. It is one of thoſe political impoſtures which might naturally be expected from ſuch a man, who has no other motives of action than thoſe of perſonal advantage and aggrandiſement.

Preparations were making for a ſecond attempt to reduce Coria, the firſt having failed. At a Council of war held on this ſubject, at which Miranda attended, it was reſolved that 4000 choſen troops ſhould be ſent on this expedition. The command was to be confided to the brother of the Marquis del Toro.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, FEB. 26.

[FROM THE MONITEUR.]

ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 12.

The Lord Chancellor read the ſpeech of the Regent for opening the Seſſion, which was as follows:—

[Here follows the whole of the ſpeech, from which we ſelect ſuch paſſages only as are commented upon.]

SPEECH (1.) "The capture of the iſlands of Bourbon and Amboyna have ſtill further reduced the colonial dependencies of the enemy."

Note in the Moniteur.—The naval ſuperiority of the enemy neceſſarily placed at his diſpoſal all the ſmall French colonies. Martinique, Guadaloupe, the Iſle of Reunion, the Iſle of France, muſt of courſe belong to the ſquadrons which had the command of the ocean. Their garriſons could not have amounted at moſt to more than 2,000 men. Had they been more numerous, they could not have procured means of ſubſiſtence. It was evident that 2,000 men, at a thouſand leagues diſtance from their country, could not make an effectual reſiſtance when they ſhould become the object of the ſucceſſive attacks of 12,000 men.

But is the occupation of theſe colonies by the Engliſh a miſfortune to France under exiſting circumſtances?

Theſe colonies ſuffered much from the ſtrict Blockade in which they were held. The connection which binds theſe colonies to the mother country will become more cloſe, and their haughtineſs will encreaſe under the tyranny of a Government which finds no greater pleaſure than that of humbling every thing that falls under its power. The inhabitants of Canada, who have been ſeparated from France for a century, are ſtill as much French as the inhabitants of the banks of the Loire.

In the preſent ſtate of affairs, Martinique, Guadaloupe, the Iſles of Reunion and France, furniſhed nothing to the parent State and coſt it more than twenty millions a year. Theſe twenty millions would build ten ſhips of the line a year; which at the end of the five or ſix years that the war may probably laſt, will produce fifty ſhips of the line.

The coffee, Sugar, and cotton, which theſe colonies produced, are at ſo cheap a rate in London, that their ſale will not pay the expence of carriage to Europe. It is doubtful whether theſe iſlands will ſupport the expenſe of the Government and the military which the Engliſh Government will be obliged to maintain there. They muſt keep up garriſons in them. In ſcattering her forces England will become vulnerable in a great number of points.

The colonies occupied by England will be reſtored to the mother country at a peace, or when the empire will have 120 ſail of the line, and 200 frigates or ſmaller veſſels. This period, which is foreſeen and calculated, is not far diſtant from us.

The poſſibility of having ſo great a naval force, ariſes from the particular ſituation of the empire. The woods of Iſtria, Italy, France, and Germany, each navigable by rivers of which we command the navigation. The Adriatic, the Zuyder ſee, the Scheldt, the roads of Breſt and Toulon, the coaſting trade of the immenſe maritime borders of the empire, ſerve to inſtruct our ſailors, and furniſh us with the means of manning all the veſſels we can build.

(2.) SPEECH—"The attack upon the Iſland of Sicily, which was announced to the world with a preſumptuous anticipation of ſucceſs, has been repulſed (3) by the perſevering exertions and valour of his Majeſty's land and ſea forces."

Note in the Moniteur.—This expreſſion is that of a writer who is more accuſtomed to the bold aſſertions of a pamphleteer, than of a perſon who is in the habit of drawing up the official declarations of a Government.

For the purpoſe of occupying Sicily 30,000 men muſt have been detached from the Continent, which was not deemed adviſeable in the year 1810. In conſequence, no pledge of any kind was given at that time that it was intended to conquer Sicily.

The King of Naples had aſſembled at Reggio, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the Engliſh, 600 ſmall veſſels, all manned by Neapolitan ſailors. He kept 12,000 Britiſh in check, and compelled England to recall the force that threatened Corſu. Effecting daily diſembarkations in Sicily, his flotilla was daily engaged and as often victorious. His ſubjects gave proofs to the Engliſh of the ardour with which they fought againſt them. Sicily will be conquered whenever it is deſired; but is it ſo trifling an advantage, then, to oblige the Engliſh to keep 32,000 men ſo far removed from England and Ireland? It is attended with this three-fold advantage: the diſperſion of the Britiſh military force, the deterioration of their finances, and of a very uſeful moral effect upon the minds of the Sicilians. The appearance of an heretical military force, always brutal and intoxicated, and of that Britiſh paughtineſs, ſo offenſive to all countries, has irritated all claſſes of perſon in Sicily.

(3) *Repulſed!* The perſon who prepared the ſpeech will be good enough to tell us how it was poſſible to repel an attack that was never made.

SPEECH—"The judicious arrangements adopted by the officers commanding on that ſtation, derived material ſupport from the zeal and ardour that were manifeſted during this conteſt by the inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the naval means which were directed by his Sicilian Majeſty to this object."

Note in the Moniteur.—The Engliſh people are better informed than their Government.

Every one in London knows that the Sicilians were very far from manifeſting either zeal or ardour, and that they hate the Engliſh. The Court itſelf does not conceal its averſion for them. But it was neceſſary to ſpeak of the co-operation of the naval forces of his Sicilian Majeſty, to induce a belief that the flotilla of the King of Naples was victorious merely becauſe the force oppoſed to it was compoſed partly of Engliſh and partly of Sicilians. This affectation of mentioning the *naval forces of Sicily* can have no other motive.

(5) SPEECH.—"In Portugal and at Cadiz, the defence of which conſtituted the principal object of his Majeſty's exertions, in the laſt campaign, the deſigns of the enemy have been fruſtrated (6) hitherto (7)."

Note in the Moniteur.—It was only a year ago that the Engliſh Government aimed at nothing leſs than expelling the French from Madrid, and driving them beyond the Pyrenees. Now it is Portugal and Cadiz which conſtitute the principal object of its exertions: we flatter ourſelves that in the ſpeech of 1812, his Majeſty will have equally ſucceeded in the principal object of his exertions; becauſe at that time Portugal and Cadiz will not be the principal objects of his exertions, but the defence of Gibraltar.

(7) The deſigns of the enemy, you ſay, have been fruſtrated in Portugal. Should it have to happened that they had made a landing at Edinburgh, that after having taken poſſeſſion of Scotland, Northumberland, &c. It had driven your armies before it for 15 days at the point of the bayonet, that prudently retreating with the torch in the one hand, and the ſteel in the other, you had devaſtated your plains, deſtroyed your cattle, your farms, your parks, your country ſeats; that having arrived, &c. at the heights of London, reſting one wing on the ſea and the other on the Thames, poſted on deſert and inacceſſible mountains, fortified with 1500 pieces of heavy artillery, thirty-ſix, twenty four and eighteen pounders, drawn from your ſhips and your arſenals, and having your flanks ſo covered that it was impoſſible to turn you and cut you off from the ſea, would you then boaſt that you had defended England? But the inhabitants of Eſſex, Middleſex, &c. would tell you, that to burn and deſtroy a country is not defending it; that London is not the frontier to an army which comes from Scotland; that to take a poſition 80 leagues from the frontiers, leaving the enemy maſter of three-fourths of the country, is neither a meaſure of defence nor a proof of ſtrength. This is the way, however, in which you have defended Portugal. You have abandoned Almeida, Ciudad Rodrigo, Olivenza, and Campo Mayor, and ſuffered 25,000 of your allies to be taken; you have ſurrendered the country between the Minho, the Douro, and Mondragone—between Beira and the Tagus; you have burned and laid waſte; and ſtill you have the impudence to ſay that the defence of Portugal, the principal object of his Majeſty's exertions, has been accompliſhed, and that the deſigns of the enemy have been fruſtrated. May Wellington one day defend England in the ſame manner!

(7) *Hitherto.* This word is worthy of obſervation. Thus you boaſt of having abandoned three fourths of Portugal, and of having laid waſte the country of which you call yourſelves the protectors, and which you conſider as your own property; and ſtill you are not ſure of being able to maintain poſſeſſion of it. You ſay hitherto; this is a confeſſion extorted from the Engliſh government by facts. As to us, we will tell you plainly, that we wiſh this hitherto may be very remote; and that if the day upon which your army embarks is to be a holiday, it will be only for the Engliſh people; that the advantages of the actual conteſt will be the greater for us, the larger your ſtake is. It muſt be large to be deciſive; it muſt be protracted to produce all the reſults we expect. An army of 60,000 Engliſh encamped upon the heights of Liſbon, obliged to procure from London even the very ſtraw they want; England obliged to keep at the mouth of the Tagus 600 tranſports and 20,000 ſailors; having to ſubſiſt not only 80,000 ſoldiers or ſailors, but 400,000 men,

(Continued in the Suppliment.)

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